

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1796.

[N^o 1797.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have assessed Fifteen Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treasurer at his House on or before the Fifth Day of the next Month. SAM. SANFORD, Clerk.
Sept. 19 1796.

To be Sold, or leased, A valuable Farm, something more than a Mile from the State House:— About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Season, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Grass Seed within three 3 Years. On the Premises is a good Farm House, and a very necessary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 19 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaign & Caboone,
A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,
INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.
Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappre and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.
All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.
N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,
A VERY good second-hand CHAISE—
Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 9th Instant an indentured Lad, named JOSEPH WEEDEN, 16 Years old, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high; had on a light coloured Jacket, blue Velt, and grey Trowsers of Woollen; carried with him sundry Articles of Clothing; walks stooping, and has a sheepish Look. Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and deliver him to the Subscriber, shall receive SIX CENTS Reward, and no Charges, paid by

JOB B. CLARKE.
N. B. All Persons are forbid harbouring or employing said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.
Newport, Sept. 19 1796.

THOSE Persons who have Demands against the Estate of GEORGE LAWTON late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement: And those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to
MARY LAWTON, Executrix.
Portsmouth, 17th September, 1796.

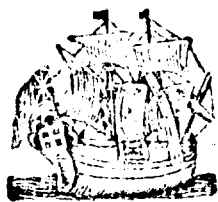
For S A L E, by
Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE lately occupied by CLARKE & HAMMOND,
JAMAICA Spirits, per 9-7 and 8-6 Window-Glass, in Whole and Half Barrels, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Corks, per Dozen or Case, Brans Kettles—Caboones, Stoves—Iron Ware—Grindstone Pans, Anchors, of all Sizes, German Steel, Grindstones, East India Indigo, Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hylon and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
A Set of COOPER'S Tools, with the Jointer—Truss-Hoops, and a leather Hose.

TO BE SOLD,
A Ten-Plate Stove, with the Pipe ;
AND
An OPEN STOVE.
Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

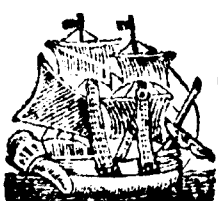
To be Sold, cheap for Cash,
THREE likely HORSES—Two of them bred by the NIMROD.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Milk and Philadelphia TILLY by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES of the best Quality, by Retail.
For CHARLESTON and GEORGETOWN (South Carolina)



The Sloop HARRIET,
JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.—
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. BURRILL.
Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.



THE Schooner JUNO
will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the 1st of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to
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HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,
At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET.

A FRESH and general Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
SPERMACEAN CANDLES, of the best Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.
He has also for Sale,
Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.
Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.
Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE LET,
THAT elegant and neatly finished
HOUSE at the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WATSON Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

W A N T E D,
A WOMAN to take Care of Children,
and who understands common Cooking and House Work.—Inquire of the Printer.
Sept. 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
A Dwelling-House with four
Rooms on a Floor, with a Garden, &c. situate on the Point. Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

Consisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, August 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
A N Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE.—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Piece of Vine, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Surveyor, in South Kingstown. THO. CHANDLER.
Newport, August 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, by
BENJAMIN HILL,
On Capt. GILES GARDNER'S Wharf,

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—A large Stock of common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.
Newport, August 11, 1796.

W A N T E D,
To take Care of a Child,
A Steady WOMAN that can be well recommended.
Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

New Duties on Carriages.
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE.
Providence, August 2, 1796.
NOTICE is hereby given, That for the Purpose of receiving the Entries and Duties required by the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act laying Duties on Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons, and repealing the former Act for that Purpose," Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Collectors of the Revenue, at their several Offices of Inspection, viz.
In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office.
In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.
In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North Kingstown.
In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East Greenwich.
In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; in Bristol.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of R. Island.

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.
Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

ROBERT LAWTON
Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

Flax-Seed and Barley
That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, August 30, 1796.

A few Sets of Dr. PERKINS'S PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Pains and Inflammations, with Transfers, to be sold, by
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American Manufactures.

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At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
Where a generous Price is constantly given for good clean FLAX

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. John A. Taylor, and Col. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street

HAVE for Sale a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
A few all kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Shoes and Sandals.
Likewise, a great Variety of Irish, Scotch and Swedish, All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above Shop, on the shortest Notice.
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Brandy, Ditto, Writing and Wrapping
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask, Paper,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto, Corks, per Groce or Cask,
One Pipe Port Wine, Brads Kettles—Caboules,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen, Stoves—Iron Ware—
Sugar, per Hoghead or Barrel, Griddle Pans,
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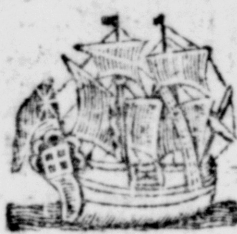
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PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

To the People of the United States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.

THE period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I repeat, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and a period, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the center, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my invariable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. It benefits have returned to our country from these services, less it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of cynicism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its benediction—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in free, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by the careful preservation and to prudent use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end, but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Intervenes as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is only for fore, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should

properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entangle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this, you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of an AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success.

But these considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unobstructed intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the Agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand.—Turning partly into its own channels the steam of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation.—Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionally greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and what is of inestimable value! they will derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which too frequently afflict the neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter.—Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inexpedient to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty; in this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic Desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment.—'Tis with you a fair and full experiment.—With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been found for characterizing parties by *Geographical Discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western*; whence dangerous men may contrive to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can shield yourselves too much against the palpable and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a distasteful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests, in regard to the *Mississippi*: They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity.—Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union, by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their Brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances, however strict between the parts can be an adequate sub-

stitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government—But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design, to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become popular engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles; however specious the pretence.—One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Government, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the sufficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less fixed, controuled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party distinction, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism.—The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise People to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and embroils the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies, and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country, are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty.—This within certain limits is probably true, and in Government of a Monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Government purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and subdue it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

To the People of the United States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my invariable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. It benefits have refused to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging,—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Intervened as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should

properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this, you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unobstructed intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The South in the same intercourse, benefiting by the Agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the feamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national strength, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation.—Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict their neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter.—Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are insupportable to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty; in this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment.—With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests, in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great-Britain and that with Spain, which secures to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity.—Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION, by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their Brethren and connect them with aliens?

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This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

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Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise People to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies, and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country, are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty.—This within certain limits is probably true, and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effect ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and subvert it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.—The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and continuing each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experience ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. It, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater and more dangerous to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense; but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be a revenue: that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction on the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time demand.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, as no great distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and equitable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy.—The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives.—The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification.

It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, deforms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; it is not to be directed against a particular foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they affect to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do so; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing none; establishing, with powers to dispense, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that in the long run, one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and settled inhabitant, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may ever flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may even stem the torrent to moderate the force of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the labours for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and the world. To myself the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my Plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by

that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied, that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty, and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation in cases which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may lead. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty five years of my life, dedicated to its services with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors, for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my Fellow Citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.
United States, 17th September, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS
Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,
A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel, Pepper, by the Bag, Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Cask,
Hylon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or Single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted;
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mrs. Philip Robinson's,
A L L Sorts of Wine, Brandy, Best London Porter, Rum,
Hylon Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,
CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Clean Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW,
GLASS, per Box.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,
VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES by the Cask—RAISIN—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE—(Guinea's, N° 2 warranted)—PEPPER—by the Bag—A very good Old Blend, sold by the Half-Head—
A new and very useful method of PRESERVING Fruit.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.—The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories; and continuing each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, in all the States, the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater and surer means to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense; but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be a revenue: that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction on the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time demand.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no great distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy.—The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives.—The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or jus-

fication. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, deems the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they estimate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

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Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

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How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and the world. To myself the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

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The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation in cases which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

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G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel, Pepper, by the Bag, Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,

A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.

Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,

Best of Sweet Oil, by the Cask, Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,

Chocolate, by the Box—No 1 and 2, warranted; A few Barrels of Pitch. Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

A L L Sorts of Wine, Brandy, Best London Porter, Rum,

Hyson Tea, Chocolate, warranted, A great Variety of Crockery Ware, A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

FOR SALE, BY George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,

Russia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,

Russia SHEETING,

Old and New Sable IRON.

6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW

GLASS, per Box.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (We'll's, No 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hoghead—CASSIA by the lb.

Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS. 7th 5, 1796.

NEW BERN (N.C.) Sept. 3.
Extra from the Log Book of Capt. Jeremiah Keating,
of the schooner Ann, who arrived here on Wednesday
last, from Antigua.

At sea, in lat. 31, 20, August 23, 1796, at 5 A. M.
saw a brig to leeward, which seemed to steer S. by E.
wind at N. E. and light. She soon sprung her luff and
hoisted her ensign at her main top gallant mast head,
waiting to speak us. We immediately bore down and
perceived she had her boat out. We hailed her, and
found it was the brig Nancy of Philadelphia, eight days
from the Cape, bound to Port au Prince, belonging to
Mr. Coppinger, and commanded by William Balfour,
who had jumped over the larboard gang way about six
o'clock and swam away from the vessel, after having
talked to the mate about his taking leave of some of his
friends. Before they could get to him with the boat, he
sunk.

The mate hailed me, and said he wanted to speak to
me, if I would be kind enough to heave to, which I did,
and went on board of him, and advised him to proceed on
the voyage, after finding the ship's papers, which he agreed
to; his name is Robert Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

The following are the countries conquered by the army
of Jordan from the 28th June to the 14th July: The
Southern part of the duchy of Bergen, the remainder
of the Electorate of Cologne, Treves and Metz, the
East of the Rhine; the territories of the Landgraves of
Hesse Homburg and Hesse Rheinfels; the territories of
the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, North of Mein; the
German possessions of the Archduke of Austria; the
principality of Hildesheim, Wolfenbutter, and Hildes-
burgh; the counties of Wunstorf and Solms; the
Imperial cities of Weimar, Schleidenhausen and Frankfurt.
These several territories form a tract of country, extend-
ing about 110 miles from North to South and 80 miles
East to West. The French were at the same time mil-
itaries of the road to Fulda and Saxony, are therefore, the ex-
tensive and rich bishopric of Fulda, Wurzburg and
Bamberg, as well as the Electorate of Saxony were aban-
doned to the French by the Austrians who having their
retreat to Hanau cut off were obliged to cross the Mein,
and off St. their escape towards Heidelberg and Mannheim.

The countries conquered by the army of Moreau,
from the 28th June to the 6th July are as follows: The
Austrian provinces of Brabant, Oranien & Hohenburg;
The Duchy of Wurtemberg; the Margravates of Baden
Durlach; the principalities of Furthberg and Hohen-
schlern; the Imperial cities of Offenburg, Gengenbach;
Zell, Weil, &c. These conquests contain about 76 miles
from North to South and 58 miles from East to West.—
The remaining part of Suabia and the whole of Saveria,
was besides as good as conquered, there not being a
sufficient force to attempt defending it.

September 22.

A correspondent has furnished us with the copy of a
decree of Portugal, for suspending all intercourse with
Holland, and laying an embargo on the Dutch vessels
in her dominions;—

"There having been presented to her Majesty by her
envoy extraordinary to the United States, in a despatch
dated the 15th of June last, the copy of a letter he had
received from the Committee of Foreign Affairs of that
Republic, in which is communicated to him the resolu-
tions for suspending all political communication with the
said minister, as the representative of her Majesty the
Queen of Portugal, till the conclusion of peace with
the Republic of France—insinuating, by the above-men-
tioned letter, that all commercial relations should also be
suspended.

"Under these circumstances, her Majesty has judged
proper to suspend on her part, all commerce with the
States General of the Low Countries, and to prohibit to
her vessels, all and every commercial transaction and com-
munication with the subjects of the Republic, prohibiting
from this time all navigation to the ports of those States.

"And moreover her Majesty has been pleased to suspend
in her dominions, all and every transaction with the afore-
said United States of the Belgic Provinces, and to forbid
the transportation of their property, under whatever title,
out of the Kingdom; and finally that the departure of
Dutch vessels in her dominions should be entirely suspend-
ed, remaining under embargo, till further orders from
her Majesty.

"And that this may be known unto all, and executed
accordingly, the present has been made public.

Lisbon, July 16, 1796.

Such a dreadful tenacity has the excessive use of White
Paint, that a Young Lady of this city died in consequence
of its effects on Monday last. An European by birth, and
unaccustomed to the heat of the climate, she has been obliged,
to preserve a consistent appearance, to remain the first ap-
pearance several times during the day. She was seized
with a violent tremor, which were succeeded by convul-
sions, and the Doctor was of opinion that painting was the
immediate cause of her death. We are sorry to say she has
left an indigent, helpless mother, to lament the premature
loss of the prop of her existence, as this unfortunate victim
to pride and vanity, supported herself and mother by work-
ing as a tailress.

We hear that Mr. C. W. Peale has obtained a patent
for his invention of a Wooden Bridge of very simple
structure which needs no scaffolding to support an arch of
any length desired. It may be consequently light and airy,
and yet made equally strong with those constructed with
heavy timbers and numerous braces.

An invention which needs neither scaffolding, nor the
cost of mortising and tenoning, promises to be a great
saving of expence in the construction of wooden bridges,
especially as it is said it can be made without much diffi-
culty, by any common workman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

CADIZ JOINT FLEET SAILED.

The following list was handed to our correspondent by an
officer of the privateer La Vengeance, commanded by the
Lieutenant of the vessel L'Excellence, who sailed from Cadiz
in company with the said fleet, was sailing with them dur-
ing three days, and is since arrived at St. Croix.

List of French and Spanish men of war, who set sail from
Cadiz on the 18th Thermidor, August 5, 1796.

French vessels commanded by Admiral Richery.

Le Jupiter 74, Le Barras 74, La Victoire 80, La Re-
volution 74, La Conquer 74, Le Berwick 74, Le Duques-
ne 74.

Frigates—La Felicitas 40, L'Ambuscade 44, La Fri-
ponne 44.

Spanish vessels commanded by Admiral Don Juan Langara.

1st Division.

St. Trinidad 136, Mexico 112, St. Nicholas 80, Nep-
tune 80, St. Felipe 74, Firme 74, Orianta 74, Atalanta
74, Gloriosa 74.

Corvettes—Atrevida 20, Helena 22, Descobierta 20,
Cio 18.

Brigs—Atocha 22, Tartara 18.

2d Division.

Le Prince des Asturies 112, St. Carlos 94, Bahama 74,
San Vincente 80, Superano 74, Pelayo 74, Conquistad 74,
Araguata 74, Gelonda 74, St. Domingo 74.

Frigates—Dianna 34, Cecilia 46, Flora 34, Thetis 34,
Ceres 40, Helena 26.

We have received says the Gazette of the United States,
a letter from Port au Prince, dated the 20th August,
which after mentioning the flight of Capt. Jessop, his
cruel treatment by Capt. Pigot, &c. which have already
been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to state—that
"at once the proceedings against Pigot was stopped,
and report says, that "the root of all evil," fomented all
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THE PRESIDENT, we are necessitated to omit several Ad-
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CUSTOM-HOUSE, District of Newport, Sept. 26

ENTRAD,

Brig Sophia, Moss,	Havanna
— Dolphin, Lincoln,	Ditt
— Favourite, Buffum,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ring Sun, Davenport,	Boston
— Sophia, Foster,	Providence
— Neptune, Arnold,	New York
Schooner Lark, Randal,	Boston
— Nabby, Huntington,	Savannah
CLEARED,	
Ship Carolina, Lister,	New York
Sloop Ring Sun, Davenport,	Ditt
— Aurora, Bliss,	Ditt
— Eagle, Earl, jun.	Philadelphia
— Nancy, Allen,	Charleston
— Friendship, Peterson,	New York

The Members of the Newport
ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS AND MANU-
FACTURERS are requested to meet at the State House
on the Third Day of the next Month, at 7, P. M.
Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, Sec'y.

9th Month, 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, West-India and

New-England RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
A few Hogheads of excellent St. Croix RUM,
GENEVA and BRANDY, by the Pipe, Hoghead or
Barrel,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing,
by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
ROSEA TEA, by the Chest, Half Dime, Quart
Dime, or Dozen Pounds,

HYSON TEA, by the Half Chest, or Pound.

HE HAS ON HAND,

About 40 or 50 Barrels of SHIP and CABE
BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any import
of equal Quality.

A large Assortment of Liverpool CROCKER
WARE, by the Crate, or smaller Quantity.

A SLOOP, which has been launched about For
Months, of 40 Tons Burthen, her Sails and Rigging
all New, and is completely fitted for a Packet—will
sold Cheap for the Cash.

HE has also to LET,

An elegant, well finished DWELLING HOUSE
situate on the Main Street, which has a good Well
Water, an excellent Stable, Chaise-Route, and oth-
necessary Buildings thereunto belonging, all in comple-
Order—with Two Gardens under high Improvement
and at present stocked with almost all Kinds of Veget-
bles.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in differ-
Parts of this Town, which will be sold Cheap for Cash
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD
and Silver.

Newport, September 26, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon-
Town Council of Jamestown, Commissioners
to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, Esq; late of Jamestown, de-
ceased; and Three Months longer being allowed from
this Date, by the Council aforesaid, do hereby call on
all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate,
bringing in their Claims to either of us, at our respective
Dwellings, within said Term, or they will be foreclosed.

JOHN ELDRED,

HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby request-
ed to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, Administratrix.

ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

September 22, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful
Town Council of the Town of Newport, ap-
pointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims
of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER,
late of said Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented
Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council
for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons
having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them,
if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within
said Time.

JOHN PITMAN, jun. } Commissioners.

FLEET GREENE, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to
make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and
SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

—Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH
SEGARS, and a Case of POWDER.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

A Consignment of 3000 Bushels Turke-

Island SALT—and a few Hogheads of best
Virginia TOBACCO.—He has also 200 lbs. of
LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as usual,
cheap for Cash.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

NEW BERN (N. C.) Sept. 3.
Extract from the Log Book of Capt. Jeremiah Keating,
of the schooner Ann, who arrived here on Wednesday
last, from Antigua.

At sea, in lat. 31, 20, August 23, 1796, at 5 A. M.
saw a brig to leeward, which seemed to steer S. by E.
wind at N. E. and light. She soon sprung her luff and
hoisted her ensign at her main top gallant mast head,
wanting to speak us. We immediately bore down and
perceived she had her boat out. We hailed her, and
found it was the brig Nancy of Philadelphia, eight days
from the Cape, bound to Port au Prince, belonging to
Mr. Coppinger, and commanded by William Bellier,
who had jumped over the larboard gang way about six
o'clock and swam away from the vessel, after having
talked to the mate about his taking leave of some of his
friends. Before they could get to him with the boat, he
sunk.

The mate hailed me, and said he wanted to speak to
me, if I would be kind enough to heave to, which I did,
and went on board of him, and advised him to proceed on
the voyage, after finding the ship's papers, which he agreed
to. His name is Robert Tate.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

The following are the countries conquered by the ar-
my of Jordan from the 28th June to the 14th July:
The Southern part of the duchy of Bergen, the remain-
der of the Electorates of Cologne, Treves and Menz,
East of the Rhine; the territories of the Landgraves of
Hesse Homburgh and Hesse Rheinfels; the territories of
the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, North of Mein; the
German possessions of the ex-devant Stadtholder of Hol-
land; the principalities of Uffingen, Weilberg, and Hen-
burgh; the counties of Wengenstein and Solms; the
Imperial cities of Weimar, Schlenhausen and Frankfurt.
These several territories form a tract of country, extend-
ing about 110 miles from North to South and 80 miles
East to West. The French were at the same time mas-
ters of the road to Fulda and Saxony, are therefore, the ex-
tensive and rich bishoprics of Fulda, Wurzburg and
Bamberg, as well as the Electorate of Saxony were aban-
doned to the French by the Austrians who having their
retreat to Hindaw cut off were obliged to cross the Mein,
and effect their escape towards Heidelberg and Mannheim.

The countries conquered by the army of Moreau,
from the 28th June to the 6th July are as follows: The
Austrian provinces of Brissau, Ortenau & Hohenburg;
The Duchy of Wurtemberg; the Marguitates of Baden
Durlach; the principalities of Furtemberg and Hohen-
zollern; the Imperial cities of Offenburgh, Gengenbach,
Zell, Weil, &c. These conquests contain about 76 miles
from North to South and 58 miles from East to West.
The remaining part of Suabia and the whole of Savaria,
was besides as good as conquered, there not being a
sufficient force to attempt defending it.

September 22.

A correspondent has furnished us with the copy of a
decree of Portugal, for suspending all intercourse with
Holland, and laying an embargo on the Dutch vessels
in her dominions;—

"There having been presented to her Majesty by her
envoy extraordinary to the United States, in a despatch
dated the 15th of June last, the copy of a letter he had
received from the Committee of Foreign Affairs of that
Republic, in which is communicated to him the resolu-
tions for suspending all political communication with the
said minister, as the representative of her Majesty the
Queen of Portugal, till the conclusion of peace with
the Republic of France—intimating, by the above-men-
tioned letter, that all commercial relations should also be
suspended.

"Under these circumstances, her Majesty has judged
proper to suspend on her part, all commerce with the
States General of the Low Countries, and to prohibit to
her vessels, all and every commercial transaction and com-
munication with the subjects of the Republic, prohibiting
from this time all navigation to the ports of those States.

"And moreover her Majesty has been pleased to suspend
in her dominions, all and every transaction with the afore-
said United States of the Belgic Provinces, and to forbid
the transportation of their property, under whatever title,
out of the Kingdom; and finally that the departure of
Dutch vessels in her dominions should be entirely suspend-
ed, remaining under embargo, till further orders from
her Majesty.

"And that this may be known unto all, and executed
accordingly, the present has been made public.
Lisbon, July 16 1796.

Such a dreadful tendency has the excessive use of White
Paint, that a Young Lady of this city died in consequence
of its effects on Monday last. An European by birth and
unaccustomed to the heat of the climate, she has been obliged,
to preserve a consistent appearance, to renew the fatal ap-
plication several times during the day. She was seized
with a violent tremor, which were succeeded by convul-
sions, and the Doctor was of opinion that painting was the
immediate cause of her death. We are sorry to say she has
left an indigent, helpless mother, to lament the premature
loss of the prop of her existence, as this unfortunate victim
to pride and vanity, supported herself and mother by work-
ing as a tailoress.

We hear that Mr. C. W. Peale has obtained a patent
for his invention of a Wooden Bridge of very simple
structure which needs no scantling to support an arch of
any length desired. It may be consequently light and airy,
and yet made equally strong with those constructed with
heavy timbers and numerous braces.

An invention which needs neither scantling, nor the
cost of mortising and tennanting, promises to be a great
saving of expence in the construction of wooden bridges,
especially as it is said it can be made without much diffi-
culty, by any common workman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

CADIZ JOINT FLEET SAILED.

The following list was handed to our correspondent by an
officer of the privateer La Vengeance, commanded by the
Lieutenant of the vessel L'Esveille, who sailed from Cadiz
in company with the said fleet, was sailing with them dur-
ing three days, and is since arrived at St. Croix.

List of French and Spanish men of war, who set sail from
Cadiz on the 18th Thermidor, August 5, 1796.

French vessels commanded by Admiral Richery,
Le Jupiter 74, Le Barras 74, La Victoire 80, La Re-
volution 74, La Conquer 74, Le Berwick 74, Le Duques-
ne 74.

Frigates—La Felicitie 40, L'Ambuscade 44, La Fri-
ponne 44.

Spanish vessels commanded by Admiral Don Juan Langara,
1st Division.

St. Trinidad 136, Mexico 112, St. Nicholas 80, Nep-
tune 80, St. Telino 74, Firme 74, Oriante 74, Attalante
74, Glorioso 74.

Corvettes—Atrevida 20, Helena 22, Descobierta 20,
Cio 18.

Brigs—Attocha 22, Tartara 18,
2^d Division.

Le Prince des Asturies 112, St. Carlos 94, Bahama 74,
San Vincente 80, Superano 74, Pelayo 74, Conquistad 74,
Arragata 74, Gelorda 74, St. Domingo 74.

Frigates—Dianna 34, Cecilia 46, Flora 34, Thetis 34,
Ceres 40, Helena 26.

We have received says the Gazette of the United States,
a letter from Port au Prince, dated the 20th August,
which after mentioning the death of Capt. Jessop, his
cruel treatment by Capt. Pigot, &c. which have already
been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to state—that
"all at once the proceedings against Pigot was stopped,
and report says, that "the root of all evil," festered all
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— Favourite, Buffum,	Philadelphia
Sloop R ling Sun, Davenport,	Boston
— Sophia, Foster,	Providence
— Neptune, Arnold,	New York
Schooner Lark, Randal,	Boston
— Nabby, Huntington,	Savanna
CLEARED,	
Ship Carolina, Lisher,	New York
Sloop R ling Sun, Davenport,	Ditto
— Aurora, Bliss,	Ditto
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— Nancy, Allin,	Charleston
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9th Month, 26, 1796.

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HENRY FOWLER.

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ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

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